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as that before them from Virgin Bay, (Trelease, 1833), into the lonely bosom of Kindberg's genus.

The characterization of "*Bartramiopsis sitkana* Kindb. nov. subsp.," on p. 35, l. c., in 3 lines, is so brief that, in determining a plant by its luminous rays would require superhuman intelligence to enable either denial or verification. Yet that name, by three lines, is saved the embarrassment of a nomen nudum, and is received, with honors, as a synonym.

One more remark. It is in regard to the generic value of *Bartramiopsis*. Cardot and Theriot, at the end of their paper on the Harriman Alaska Mosses, l. c., in Note 2, p. 347, refer to Mr. E. S. Salmon's view published in the Journal of Botany, l. c., that *Atrichum Lescurii* James belongs to the genus *Lyellia* because both have *bistratose leaves*. This seems rather a matter of taste and convenience. The authors in answer point out the difference in the capsule: in *B. Lescurii* this is erect, smooth, macrostome or flaring; in *L. crispa* it is nodding, angled and wrinkled like that of a *Polytrichum*, and microstome. The peristome is absent in both genera. It may be added that *B. Lescurii*, with the structure of its costa, and its few lamellae (5 to 8) looks toward *Catharinaea; L. crispa*, with the structure of its costa, and its numerous lamellae (24 to 33) looks toward *Polytrichum*. Above all, it is more convenient to retain Kindberg's genus.

The facts above cited require us to write the name of this plant as follows:

BARTRAMIOPSIS LESCURII (James) Card. et Ther., in Proc. Wash. Acad. of Sci., July 31, 1902, pp. 325–6, pl. XXI, figs. 2 a-1, *not Kindb.; Atrichum Lescurii* James in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, VI (1879), p. 33, and Lesq. et James Manual (1884), p. 257; *Bartramiopsis sitkana* Kindb. nov. subsp. in Rev. bryol. 1894, p. 35.

Egg Harbor, S. E. Alaska on soil of uprooted tree (Frye, 944).

Collections: John M. Holzinger, Musci Acrocarpi Boreali-Americani, 374.

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## WILLIAM HOBSON

### WM. HY. PEARSON

In the Manchester Museum there is a specimen labelled "Jungermannia splachnoides, California, ex. herb. Wm. & Ed. Hobson." This is *Physiotium giganteum* (Weber), *Jungermannia sphagnoides* Rich., and, so far as I know, this species has not been recorded from California. Probably some mistake has been made as to its origin, but the specimen affords me an excuse for making from my American friends some enquiry about this said William Hobson.

We in Lancashire are very proud of our workingmen botanists, who for more than a hundred years have held their botanical meetings, pursuing their studies under extreme difficulties, and who have added no little store to our knowledge. We treasure the memory of such men as John Mellor, a working gardener, who discovered *Hymenophyllum Wilsoni;* John Nowell, a cotton operative, after whom the genus *Nowellia* was founded by Mitten and after whom

*Zygodon Nowellii* was named; John Whitehead, another cotton operative, who discovered *Marsupella nevicensis;* Horsfield, a postman, after whom a glorious Daffodil was named; and many others.

Amongst the most famous of them, however, was Ed. Hobson, a man in a very humble position in life, who yet had for his correspondents and friends such leading botanists as Sir William Jackson Hooker, R. K. Greville, Dr. Taylor, and others, and after whom *Lejeunea Hobsoniana* was named by Lindenberg. Edward Hobson never left this country, but his brother William went to America, and from there probably sent specimens. I have made exhaustive enquiries from some of his descendants and have searched for some notice of him in our botanical literature, but in vain.

Edward Hobson's great friend and correspondent was George Cayley, another workingman botanist, who came under the notice of Sir William Jackson Hooker. He accompanied Sir Joseph Banks on his expedition to New South Wales, from where he sent large botanical collections to Kew, amongst them being a species which bears his name, *Banksia Cayleyi.* He returned to this country in 1811. Later he was appointed Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at St. Vincent, where he lived for 9 years. Probably Cayley sent Hobson the *Lejeunea Hobsoniana,* which Hobson would most likely send to Hooker, who corresponded with Lindenberg, hence its name. In the "Syn. Hep.", 1844, it is given as from St. Vincent, leg. Hobson, 1822, in Herb. Hooker. I think the explanation will be correct, for I doubt whether Edward's brother, William, ever left the States.

In the life of Edward Hobson, published in the Memoirs of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, Vol. VI, New Series, 1842, there is also mentioned a John Bentley, "who published an account of new plants which he had found in the uncultivated parts of North America." Any information as to William Hobson will be much appreciated by the writer of this note, who is deeply interested in these old Lancashire workingmen botanists.

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## ALASKAN NOTES

Albert C. Herre

At various times I have received lichens from Alaska and I am listing here the species and localities. I am indebted to Dr. Harold Heath, of Stanford University, and Frank Hess, of the U. S. Geological Survey, for the specimens.

1. *Sphaerophorus globosus* (Huds.) Herre. Skagway.
2. *Lecidea panaeola* Ach. Eagle.
3. *Cladonia alpestris* (L.) Rabenh. Eagle.
4. *Cladonia coccifera* (L.) Willd. White Pass; Tanana.
5. *Cladonia coccifera pleurota* (Floerke) Schaer. White Pass.
6. *Cladonia deformis* (L.) Hoffm. Eagle.